ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

VOLUME 49, NUMBER 1

THE MOBILIZATION ISSUE

Transforming While Mobilizing

Stories of Courage, Sacrifice and Patriotism

Historical Perspectives

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

Since 1954.

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ON THE COVER

The front cover depicts a representative sample of mobilization activities conducted at various power projection platforms throughout the United States.
(PHOTOS COURTESY OF FORT MCCOY PAO.)

INSIDE BACK COVER

Cpl. Dominic M. Pileri of the 310th Psychological Operations Battalion from Fort Gillem, Georgia, currently is serving in a remote mountainous section of Afghanistan, where a major part of his job is going into the local villages to assess the needs of the people. Shown on the back cover with an Afghani child and interpreter, Pileri arranges for delivery of such items as non-perishable foods, bottled water and medical aid to the villagers as part of a larger humanitarian effort.
(PHOTO COURTESY OF DOMINIC PILERI, SR.)

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS · ***Do not write the magazine.*** TPU soldiers should notify their Unit Administrator or Unit Clerk. Members of the IRR and IMA should contact their Personnel Management Team at AR-PERSCOM, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. AGRs should contact their PMO/PMNCO. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly.

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U.S. ARMY

News Briefs

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL RELIEF

Army Reserve soldiers heading off to war should not have to do battle with financial and legal matters. Breaks available under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 include reduced interest rates on mortgage and credit card payments. For those who qualify, interest rates on home payments and other debt can fall to 6 percent.

Also, Army Reserve soldiers called to active duty could qualify for protection from eviction if their rent is $1,200 a month or less. And they are eligible for a delay in civil court actions, such as bankruptcy, foreclosure or divorce proceedings. The interest rate reductions and other benefits don't occur automatically, however. Service members must make application for them.

HELP FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

With so many soldiers in the Army Reserve being deployed, small businesses (companies with 500 or fewer employees and/or up to $5 million in annual sales) can find relief through the federal Small Business Administration's Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program. Approved by Congress in 1991 in the wake of the Gulf War, the program offers low interest loans up to $1.5 million (although most are under $100,000) for up to 30 years to businesses whose key employees are called to active duty. As of the end of February 2003, 66 loans totaling $5.5 million nationwide had been approved for small businesses with employees who had been mobilized.

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Army Reserve soldiers will have their jobs waiting for them when they return from duty thanks to the Uniformed Service Employment and Re-employment Rights Act (USERRA) passed by Congress in 1994. Under USERRA, a business cannot fire or demote an employee in retaliation for his or her military service.

USERRA covers deployed workers for up to five years of service. After up to 91 days' service, employees must be promptly returned to work as if they never left. After more than 91 days, employees must be given similar jobs equal in pay, seniority and benefits. In addition, USERRA protects not just soldiers in the Army Reserve, but employees who may want to join the military in the future, and leaves little room for loopholes.

Elsewhere in the News

ARMY RESERVE BREAKS GROUND ON NEW CENTER

The Army Reserve recently broke ground on a $14 million Reserve Center designed to consolidate several Reserve units on post at Fort Knox in Kentucky. The 89,000-square foot center, which is targeted for completion in the summer of 2004, will house the 7th Brigade, 100th Division (Institutional Training), including the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 399th Regiment, and the Drill Sergeant School, 6th Brigade. They will share the new facility with the 3rd Battalion, 337th Regiment, 4th Brigade and the 1st Battalion, 411th Regiment, 4th Brigade, 85th Division (Training Support). The 8th Battalion, 229th Aviation Regiment, 244th Aviation Brigade also will occupy a part of the center.

The new two-story center will incorporate dedicated administrative offices, training classrooms, a pilot briefing room, a library, an assembly hall, a kitchen, an arms vault, and communications, storage and related support facilities for all of the assigned units. The structure is designed to accommodate approximately 1,000 Army Reserve soldiers.

AVOIDING TRAVEL ENTITLEMENT PROBLEMS

In order to avoid potential travel entitlement problems, Army Reserve soldiers who are mobilized or may be mobilized need to fully understand applicable local commuting policies prior to being mobilized. Contrary to general opinion, local commuting distances are not based strictly on mileage. Instead, local installation commanders set commuting distances for receipt of travel entitlements. And, in several areas where installations reside in or near major metropolitan areas that offer mass transit systems, mileage is not a factor.

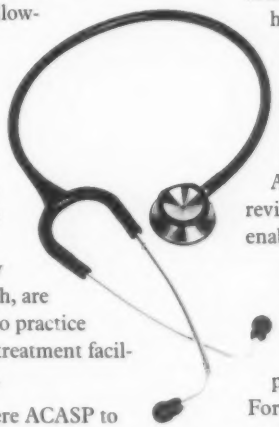
Therefore, prior to mobilization, all soldiers in the Army Reserve should ask to see a written copy of an installation's local commuting distance policy to help them determine whether they live within established commuting distances. In addition, Army Reserve soldiers who reside within an installation's normal commuting distance, but are told by the Active Component (AC) commander to stay nearer an installation for specific reasons, should request a written statement to that effect from the appropriate authority before obtaining lodging.

Soldiers in the Army Reserve also must make every effort to ensure they receive written authorizations from the proper authorities for the payment of expenses, and that such authorizations are valid based upon established local policies. Comptroller General rulings consistently have held that the existence of invalid authorization documents will not automatically protect soldiers from collection actions even if soldiers accepted the documents in good faith.

Soldiers and leaders who have specific questions or concerns related to travel entitlement should contact their supporting personnel or finance office for additional information. The USARC G8 POC for travel entitlement issues is Ms. Andree Devine, (404) 464-8273, **DevineAn@usarc-emh2.army.mil**. The USARC G8 POC for mobilization issues is LTC M.A. "Mo" Ottinger, (404) 464-8516, **Maurice.Ottinger@usarc-emh2.army.mil**. RSCs and DRCs also can access the Mobilization Contingency Travel Brochure on the USARC Intranet to help brief soldiers prior to mobilization.

CLARIFICATIONS FOR MOS 91W

Recently, there has been some confusion regarding issues specific to MOS 91W. The following is intended to help clarify some of the misinformation in the field:



- ★ RNs without an LPN license are not 91WM6. They are strictly 91W and, as such, are not authorized to practice in any military treatment facility as a 91WM6.
- ★ Soldiers who were ACASP to 91C prior to October 2001 are 91WY2M6 unless they have an RN license. If they have an RN license, they have no MOS. This applies to all ranks.
- ★ Soldiers who do not have a previous 91B/91C MOS should not attend or be funded for transition courses. They must attend a reclassification course at a TASS battalion (to be online very shortly) or attend the IET course at Fort Sam Houston.
- ★ Soldiers in the grades of SSG, SFC and MSG must have an approved waiver to attend the 91W course. These waivers are approved on a case-by-case basis, and only if a valid unit position exists and several other criteria have been met.
- ★ Documentation for Y2 removal is sent directly from the unit to ARPERSCOM.

For further clarification, contact MSG Mary Ann Ruthrauff, MEDCOM Reserve Advisor DCMT, (210) 221-3199 dsn 471, **Mary.Ruthrauff@medd.army.mil**.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS COURSE

With 45 percent of the Army's combat service support capabilities resident in the Army Reserve, the Support Operations Course is critical for officers and senior NCOs seeking timely training in tactical, multifunctional logistics skills. The Support Operations Course is designed to give students an appreciation for CSS functions as laid out in FM 3-0 concentrating on transportation, supply, combat health support, maintenance, and field services. In addition, it gives students the tools necessary to lead and execute sustainment support in everything from small-scale contingencies to major theaters of war. Automated planning tools also are reviewed, as well as SAMIS and future enablers for the CSS community.

Training is accomplished through a distance learning phase (Phase I) and an instructor-led, two-week phase (Phase II), conducted at either Fort Lee, Virginia or on-site at the requestor's location. For officers who come to Fort Lee, all lodging, meals and local transportation are provided, which means less expense for the parent organization.

Because this is an advanced multifunctional logistics two-week course, there are prerequisites. For Phase II, officers must complete an advanced course and CAS3. Waivers are available for 1LTs who are currently working in a support operations shop. Senior NCOs must be an SFC or above and an ANCOC graduate. Phase I can be accessed through the AIPD website. It is test LM0026. The Phase I book can be accessed through the AIPD and the Reimer Digital Library.

More information can be obtained through **http://www.almc.army.mil/TLLDD/ALMC-SO/index.asp**; by writing **SOC@lee.army.mil**; or by calling (804) 765-0248/4359 or dsn 539-0248/4359. The course is being offered through the Army Logistics Management College in Fort Lee, Virginia, which is accredited by the Council on Occupational Education. AR

Notable QUOTABLES

PHOTOS THIS SPREAD: COURTESY OF FORT MCCOY PAO

THE RESERVE

"Through their service, Reserve personnel play an important role in our efforts to advance democracy, peace and freedom across our Nation and around the world. These dedicated men and women train vigorously and work closely with our active duty forces, serving as equal partners in our integrated Armed Forces." PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH (11/08/02)

"As we continue to press Iraq to disarm, we will need the continuing support of the men and women of the Reserve. At this time of call-ups, alerts, mobilizations, deployments, and uncertainty, please know that the American people are counting on you, and have full confidence in you. We can all live our lives as free people in this dangerous and still untidy world, and in this new century, because brave men and women like you voluntarily put your lives at risk to defend our freedom." SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DONALD H. RUMSFELD (01/20/03)

"America will always remember those who responded first on September 11th. In the thick of the action from the very beginning were our nation's Reservists. New York Reserve members took to the streets of lower Manhattan, helping emergency units and standing guard. Reserve members from Maryland, Virginia and D.C. went to the Pentagon immediately, before they got the official call to duty. And they were among the first on the scene in Pennsylvania.

They are conducting vital and dangerous civil affairs missions in Afghanistan. They're keeping peace in Bosnia, providing logistics support in Kosovo… In all of these operations, we have seen truly remarkable achievements by our citizen soldiers. Men and women who willingly give up the comforts of home to answer their country's call."

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PAUL WOLFOWITZ (06/20/02)

"The call could send them anywhere. Reservists are shooting at — and being shot at — by the remains of the Taliban in Afghanistan. They're in Guantanamo Bay standing guard over those already caught. While some are tearing down Iraqi air defenses in the No Fly Zones, others are building schools or healing bodies in any of the 84 countries in which members of the Reserve are deployed. Yet, the Reservists are proud to answer the call. They're proud of their sacrifice. They'd offer themselves again." WASHINGTON TIMES EDITORIAL (01/18/03)

"The primary motivator of Reservists is to answer the call when the nation needs them. It's why they want to be in uniform in the first place, and their families support them because they feel the same way." MAJ. GEN. (RET) RICHARD C. ALEXANDER (03/01/03)

THE SOLDIERS

"Our wives and mothers and daughters and sons should realize their loved ones are not alone. It's a brotherhood. You could almost say we're blood brothers. We love each other as brothers who have the same vision of serving our country."

1st Lt. Alvio Dominguez, Army Reserve Soldier/Firefighter (02/19/03)

"My niche in life is I want to serve my country. I would never want someone to go over there and take my place serving my country."

Spc. Jeffrey Tanner, Army Reserve Soldier/Bartender (02/19/03)

"The job means the world to me. I feel I'm not only helping my country, but myself as well. Doing meaningful work — not making money — is what motivates me."

LTC Bill Cline, Army Reserve Soldier, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (06/04/02)

THE FAMILIES

"I also want to recognize the sacrifices of our service families. They, perhaps more than others, know the risk, and still they stand proudly by their children — as their children, their husbands and wives, their siblings, often their parents go into harm's way. It takes great courage to, of course, fight in a war. But, maybe, it takes more courage to allow a loved one to go. So, to the families, thank you for your courage and for your patriotism."

Gen. Richard B. Meyers, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (12/17/02)

"They too serve our country, those families, and we say to them that we're grateful to you for those sacrifices and we thank you as well."

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld (02/07/03)

AR

Transforming While MOBILIZING

Part I of a Two-Part Interview
With LTG James R. Helmly, Chief, Army Reserve

This new mobilization — this mobilization for a potential Iraqi operation — is larger than the Desert Shield/Desert Storm mobilization in terms of the percentage of force. By the time we are finished, it may grow larger in pure numbers.

Currently, 30 percent of the Army Reserve's end strength has been mobilized and roughly half of our units — all or some portion of our units. They have all met their LADs (Latest Arrival Dates). And only two soldiers out of 62,000 mobilized have asked to be released or excused from the mobilization. That is truly remarkable when you consider how we have been required to conduct this mobilization.

The decision was made to dispense with a TPFD (time-phased force deployment) list and, in its place, institute a decision-making process for deployment that has never been used before called a Request for Forces. Under this system, the combat commander uses that Request for Forces and, once the Secretary of Defense makes a decision to deploy those forces, the DOD (or joint staff) releases what we call a Deployment Order (a Dep Order). Only at that time do we receive the authority necessary to mobilize units.

The result has been a lot of workarounds. On our own authority and in several cases, we have had to put units on annual training. This has made the mobilization process very cumbersome — especially from the top.

Now, mobilization is always very hard, and I respect that. However, it seems that we have taken something very challenging and made it just that much harder. And the burden, as has been the case throughout most of history, unfortunately has fallen on the backs of our

We are going to go through a major overhaul in the U.S. Reserve Command over the next several years… It is our intent over the years to reduce the number of units in the USARC and use those manpower spaces to create Individual Accounts…

soldiers. We have had soldiers who have received less than 48 hours' notice, and that's not right. We need to do better. However, in every case, the soldiers have answered the call.

The rapidity of this mobilization also has proved problematic because, in some cases, we have had to shave or reduce the amount of post-mobilization training time our units and soldiers have received. I think that is taking too great a risk.

Army Reserve Magazine (ARM): If you had to start this mobilization over gain, what are some of the things you would like to see done differently? You've already mentioned the request system and longer notification periods for soldiers. However, are there other systemic difficulties that you believe need to be fixed?

LTG Helmly: The part that we can control within the USARC is how we command, train, sustain and prepare our units. And that brings me to what we are going to do with regard to Army Reserve transformation.

We are going to go through a major overhaul in the U.S. Reserve Command over the next several years. I've gone to the Chief of Staff of the Army and proposed that we do away with reduced levels of organization, so that all units are organized at a Level 1. It is our intent over the years to reduce the number of units in the USARC — inactivate them — and use those manpower spaces to create Individuals Accounts where we will account for soldiers as they are in training — be it basic, AIT or not duty MOS qualified. We will then be able to man our units at 90% or higher in duty MOS Q, P1 and leader qualification.

Secondly, we have to discipline ourselves to enforce deployment standards. We intend to do soldier readiness processing (SRP) prior to mobilization. I can control that in the sense of beginning to do it to Army standards.

Thirdly, we have to discipline ourselves to begin to train. Currently, our training is spotty at best in the USARC. Largely, weekend drills have become a waste of time. Soldiers sit around waiting for leaders to decide what they want to do. That has to cease and it has to cease today. If soldiers are not busy doing productive training, which includes SRP or inventorying supplies and maintaining equipment, then the leaders are not doing their jobs.

So, we have to optimize that time prior to mobilization by manning our units at a Level 1 and by creating Individuals Accounts so that, within that level of organization, soldiers assigned to units are not only duty MOS qualified but also medically and otherwise deployable. Then we will be able to cease this massive cross leveling of people that we have had to go through.

Teamwork is what keeps soldiers alive on the battlefield. And you can't build teams through shake and bake solutions that pull three people from here, two people from there and another person from another place and piece them together into a 25-man unit. We've got to stop that.

ARM: What do you think is the single greatest success the Army Reserve has had so far with this mobilization? There has been a lot of criticism in the past about your perceived inability to get people out. However, I think you should be justifiably proud that you have been able to mobilize units in five days or less in some cases.

LTG Helmly: I am immensely proud of that, even though I know we could do better in terms of notification. However, the greatest degree of pride I have is in the absolute, tremendous sacrifice everyone has been making.

We're going to reduce our command and control overheard and reduce the number of regional support commands… And we will be renaming our remaining commands Regional Readiness Commands focused intently upon training, mobilizing and kicking Army Reserve units and soldiers out the door.

I go out and visit a unit and everyone in that 150-person unit has had less than five days' notice. However, they all showed up. It's amazing. Of course, they all have complaints and they let me know about them. That's their right, and I respect and appreciate that. But you just look around and go, "Wow." None of them failed to show up.

The big issue here is predictability. With an event like September 11, everybody knows and understands that you can't plan for that kind of unpredictability. So, for example, when a mortuary affairs unit like the 311th in Puerto Rico is summoned and deployed to the Pentagon on 48 hours' notice, that is understandable. What is not understandable are predictable events like the Iraqi operation. We're calling the shots here. The Iraqis haven't attacked yet. We're making the decisions.

Another example. We scheduled rotations to the Balkans — Bosnia and Kosovo — a year in advance. And still, I've been unable to notify our soldiers at least 30 days in advance, and have a set of official orders in their hands so they can notify their employers in a timely manner. So predictability is a big issue, and it's an issue we're fighting in the Pentagon.

ARM: Currently, we are in the process of the biggest mobilization we've had in quite some time. And still we're transforming. What are the unique challenges that brings — the fact that the Army Reserve is trying to do two major activities at exactly the same time?

LTG Helmly: We don't have a choice. The fact is we have to transform. This operation we're currently involved in is living proof of the need to transform our Army. We must be lighter. We must be more agile. We must be speedier to deploy. And operational construct on the battlefield must be lighter.

What that means to the Army Reserve is that we need to fix the mobilization process. We've got to organize, man, train, sustain, mobilize and deploy our units in a vastly different way. And we need to reduce our structure.

We're going to reduce our command and control overhead and reduce the number of regional support commands. At the same time, we will be divesting our regional support commands of their base operations, and installation and information management functions — buildings, facilities, grounds, environmental, including paying utility bills, worrying about water and telephone networks, etc. All of that will be placed with the Army Installation Management Agency and NETCOM. And we will be renaming our remaining commands "Regional Readiness Commands" (RRCs) focused intently upon training, mobilizing and kicking Army Reserve units and soldiers out the door.

In addition, we will establish in each of the Regional Readiness Commands areas of responsibility, including a full-time military personnel office, which will be like a regional version of ARPERSCOM. This office will be able to draw soldiers' records electronically from ARPERSCOM and cut soldiers' orders to move them in a more predictable, managed leader development process — both through schooling and assignments.

Our intention is to assign soldiers in a manner similar to that used by the Active component taking careful steps, however, not to move them from one state or city to another. By managing them locally, we will be able to increase our sensitivity to those issues unique to Reserve soldiers, such as distances.

We plan to convert the IMA program into an Individual Augmentee program, and restructure it and grow it… Most of these positions will be drilling positions similar to TPU soldiers.

ARM: It sounds like you're describing a restructuring that eliminates many of the current operations that distract you from doing your mission.

LTG Helmly: That's correct. We will still pay for those operations shifted to NETCOM and the Army Installation Management Agency because that is required by statute. But this kind of reorganization will enable us to respond more effectively to the needs of our soldiers and our country.

ARM: So, basically, what you are talking about is a leaner, meaner organization concerned more with the war fight. Does this mean a smaller Army Reserve or is the end state similar to what you now have in numbers — just completely changed in structure and function?

LTG Helmly: Our intent is to retain our current end strength — 205,000 soldiers. Today, within that 205,000 are included our Troop Program Unit (TPU) soldiers of all ranks up to major general, AGRs (14,000–14,500 across the world), and IMAs.

We plan to convert the IMA program into an Individual Augmentee (IA) program, and restructure it and grow it from its current level of between 5,500–6,000 soldiers to approximately 8,000–9,000 soldiers over the next couple of years. Most of these positions will be drilling positions similar to TPU soldiers. This will provide us more flexibility for soldier development and growth in the future since we will be able to move soldiers more frequently between IA and TPU assignments. That will have particular relevance for senior non-commissioned officers and field grade officers.

However, in achieving that growth, we do not plan to force anyone out. We will be drawing down the number of units, but not the number of people. We want people to stay, and we want them to stay 20 years or longer in order to receive their much-deserved Reserve retirement entitlements at the end of 20 good years.

The point is we have to do this. We have to do it because… the demand for us to be more ready is there. I intend to make it easier for our soldiers to grow in rank and responsibility in the future. And for them to be more ready.

So, the question is, "Where are we going to find the spaces to grow the IA?" In short, that will come through better management of our soldiers' careers and expectations. Being creative with regard to how we manage the force. Gradually, and not all at once.

Through the decade of the 1990s, we saw the end strength of the Army Reserve fall from a high of 319,000 soldiers to its current level of 205,000. This caused us to force people out. This time, as people are close to retirement, we will seek to offer them an earlier retirement with incentives for taking that early retirement. Those will be the simple cases. Others we intend to reassign.

I will be making a presentation to the Chief of Staff of the Army in late March. If the Chief of Staff gives me the go-ahead, I will then begin to work the particular pieces of this proposal within the POM Builder Program, within the Army and within the Congress because Congress must be involved any time we plan on inactivating a unit.

The point is we have to do this. We have to do it because there is no new money coming in from the outside, and the demand for us to be more ready is there. Further, our soldiers are asking for this. They want to be challenged. They want to have an opportunity to grow. They want to get promoted. And, under today's construct of how we organize and manage our force, we can't provide that. So, I intend to make it easier for our soldiers to grow in rank and responsibility through the future. And for them to be more ready. AR

This interview took place on March 14, 2003. The second half of interview will be featured in the next issue of *Army Reserve* Magazine.

MOBILIZATION:

Stories of Courage, Sacrifice and Patriotism

As the United States prepared for war with Iraq, the Department of Defense had activated more than 60,000 Army Reserve Soldiers. Many of them were filling in stateside for active duty forces, which had been deployed to the Persian Gulf for war with Iraq. While others, such as civil affairs specialists and mobility forces, were being deployed along with the Active Army to key launch areas.

Soldiers in the Army Reserve are not much different from other Americans. They come from every possible cultural heritage and represent all religious denominations. They are doctors, law enforcement professionals, teachers and administrators. Clerks, technical assistants, factory workers and students. The fabric of a free society. However, theirs is a fabric that has proven throughout history to be of a more durable cloth. A cloth held together by the thread of something very special. The thread of an uncommon commitment to freedom.

These are some of their stories. They are stories of courage. Stories of sacrifice. And stories of patriotism. The United States stands in salute to all of the dedicated men and women of the Army Reserve, who serve to protect our freedom.

PHOTO: COURTESY OF FORT MCCOY PAO

THE FACES OF COURAGE

John Black
Psychiatrist and Top Administrator
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota
Colonel, 432nd Civil Affairs Battalion

Recently, Black was instrumental in overseeing two multi-million dollar additions to the Mayo Clinic, and he will use this experience to assess the Iraqi health care system and coordinate relief efforts to get the country's hospitals operational.

A psychiatrist and researcher at the Mayo Clinic, Col. Black is facing his first overseas deployment since joining the Army Reserve in 1997. Recently, he was deployed to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, as part of a 150-member contingent that will eventually head to the Persian Gulf with the primary mission of helping the Iraqi people cope with war and its consequences.

"It's about time I go on deployment," said Black. "I've trained forever and I owe the country something for all the training I've been given."

Recently, Black was instrumental in overseeing two multi-million dollar additions to the Mayo Clinic, and he will use this experience to assess the Iraqi health care system and coordinate relief efforts to get the country's hospitals operational. Public health exists in Iraq, but the country's infant mortality rate of 58 deaths per 1,000 live births is one the highest in the world.

"The biggest need for any population is public health. We already know they are in serious trouble in regard to health issues," added Black. "We've got to go right to that issue. It will be a tremendous opportunity to help a lot of people quickly."

James and LeKeisha Presley
Parents
Sergeants, 803rd Quartermaster Company, Opelika, Alabama

When the 803rd Quartermaster Company from Opelika, Alabama, recently mobilized in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, it was a particularly bittersweet moment for Sgts. James and LeKeisha Presley. James, a heavy wheel mechanic with the 803rd, and his wife, LeKeisha, an automated logistics specialist with the unit, were deployed on the same day, leaving behind their 21-month old son, Jamais. This will be James' second tour in four years with the Army, having served previously in Bosnia during 1997. For LeKeisha, it is her first deployment in nine years with the Army Reserve.

PHOTO: SPC. LATORRY D. SIDNEY, 300TH MPAD

Sgt. LeKeisha D. Presley of the 803rd Quartermaster Company from Opelika, AL, gives her son, Jamais, a farewell kiss as her husband, Sgt. James E. Presley, and the rest of her family look on.

Despite the difficulties that come when two parents are deployed at the same time, both James and LeKeisha have managed to maintain a positive outlook. "I was nervous about leaving. But I expect to gain more experience and get the feel of active duty training during this deployment," said LeKeisha.

"I believe civilian and military skills will come into play to accomplish the mission, and I know we will be successful," added James. "All we have to do is pull together as one."

They also note, however, that the separation from their son will be particularly difficult. "The hardest part about leaving will be that I will miss maybe a year of my son's life. You can't get those years back," said James.

While both Presleys are on tour, LeKeisha's mother, who supports her daughter's commitment, will be taking care of Jamais. "She doesn't want me to go, but she understands I have to do what I have to do, and she's here for me," added LeKeisha.

PHOTO: SFC CHARLES R. EVANS, 87TH DIVISION (TRAINING SUPPORT)

The Roberts, Joseph and James, together at Fort Benning.

James A. Roberts
Father and Sergeant, Alabama Bureau of Investigation
SFC, HHC, 87th Division (Training Support)
Birmingham, Alabama

Joseph O. Roberts
Son
PVT, Company B, 1/30th, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division,
Fort Benning, Georgia

When Army Reserve Soldier SFC James A. Roberts received activation orders and learned that he would spend several days in-processing at Fort Benning, Georgia, one of the first things he did was call his son.

"Whatcha' doing son?" asked Roberts.

"Cleaning up an old barracks for some incoming Army Reserve soldiers," the younger Roberts responded.

"Appreciate that son. We'll be there in a few days," replied the father.

The elder Roberts is a Physical Security Specialist with HHC, 87th Division (Training Support) out of Birmingham, Alabama, which had mobilized several dozen soldiers in the Army Reserve in late January. His son, PVT Joseph O. Roberts, an infantryman with Company B, 1/30th, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division located on Kelly Hill, Fort Benning, was then in the process of deploying to the Persian Gulf region. Joseph was attached to the trail party loading out vehicles and cleaning up after the initial movement, and his delayed departure would allow father and son to spend precious hours together before going their separate ways in the service of their country.

"You can't plan something like this," said James. "I wouldn't trade this time for anything."

"I'm ready to do my job. With the good training we've had, I'm sure we'll be ready to take on whatever missions we're called to do. I just hope this whole experience will make me a better person."

James joined the Army in 1972 and served four years on active duty. Following a break in service, he joined the Alabama National Guard in 1987 and spent nine years as a Guardsman. For the past six years, he has been a soldier in the Army Reserve with the 87th Division (Training Support). In his civilian life, he is a Sergeant with the Alabama Bureau of Investigation.

The younger Roberts, who would like to follow in his father's footsteps in law enforcement, is just anxious to get on with the mission he trained for. "I'm ready to do my job," said Joseph. "With the good training we've had, I'm sure we'll be ready to take on whatever missions we're called to do. I just hope this whole experience will make me a better person."

"It will," affirmed his Dad.

THE UNITS THAT SERVE

The 114th Chaplain Detachment

"Whether we will be close to the fighting, I don't know. But chaplains will be forward and expected to be with the wounded and tending to their needs, listening to their problems and holding their hands. Likewise, chaplains will be with the dying, as well as dealing with the families back home."

They are one of only six A Teams in the U.S. military's spiritual corps and the first unit of their kind to be deployed in the nation's history, called up to minister to the men and women preparing for war with Iraq.

Based out of Parks Reserve Forces Training area in Dublin, California, the four men and one woman of the 114th currently are at Fort Lewis in Washington state along with dozens of other units from Western states being processed into active duty for their first mission, which could be anywhere in the United States or overseas.

"Whether we will be close to the fighting, I don't know. But chaplains will be forward and expected to be with the wounded and tending to their needs, listening to their problems and holding their hands," said Lt. Col. Richard Beach, the 114th's commanding officer. "Likewise, chaplains will be with the dying, as well as dealing with the families back home."

As a detachment, the 114th is not tied to any particular unit. They can be mobilized along with a unit or assigned to a base until its regular clergy return. And, as an A Team, it is staffed with high-ranking officers who can supervise other chaplains the Army might send into their deployment area.

While at Fort Lewis, the members of the 114th have been kept busy helping soldiers wrestle with their spiritual demons, solve personal problems and resolve conflicts with other soldiers and commanding officers. Many are simply talking to soldiers, helping them work out family problems or come to peace with the possibility that they might kill another person in the normal exercise of their duty.

"It's our responsibility to help a soldier try to have a clear conscience and understand why they are going into battle and their relation with faith," added Beach.

The 2125th GSU

More than 13,000 Army Reserve and National Guard soldiers have been activated through Fort Bragg since September 11, 2001, and the 2125th Garrison Support Unit (GSU) has been there every step of the way, providing force protection and helping prepare soldiers for deployment. Activated to support Fort Bragg, North Carolina, home to the 18th Airborne Corps and U.S. Army Special Operations Command, the 2125th is making sure that the soldiers are trained, healthy, properly outfitted and equipped, receiving appropriate pay, and have their legal affairs in order prior to going into combat.

According to Col. Tad David, Fort Bragg Garrison Commander, the 2125th has been crucial to the mobilization effort. "The key to our success has been the 2125th GSU. Without their presence, the mobilization of units would not have been accomplished to standard. They have a unique capability and a wealth of experience in dealing with Reserve components, which has enabled them to efficiently receive, validate and deploy nearly 190 units."

Garrison support units are the product of lessons learned during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, when deployed active component units left holes in essential personnel at home installations, including such services as military police, personnel and administration, finance, logistics, public works, training and operations, staff judge advocate, chaplain and public affairs.

PHOTO: MAJ. JAN NORTHSTAR, 2125TH GSU

SSG Anthony Green of the 2125th Garrison Support Unit instructs deploying soldiers on how to detect chemical agents in the field.

"One thing we take particular care in doing is ensuring that every piece of equipment is fully mission capable. Every weapon, vehicle, generator, radio or night vision device is inspected and fixed to make sure it works on the battlefield."

"The GSU is not simply an installation staff augmentation element. It's a brigade-level headquarters that commands and controls mobilizing and demobilizing units for the installation," said Col. Jeff Jacobs, 2125th GSU commander.

At Fort Bragg, the 2125th, along with installation staff agencies, is operating the Mobilization Unit Inprocessing Center (MUIC), which helps mobilized units seamlessly transition from Reserve status to active duty.

"Soldiers mobilizing at Fort Bragg are guaranteed to have everything they need when they deploy," added Jacobs. "One thing we take particular care in doing is ensuring that every piece of equipment is fully mission capable. Every weapon, vehicle, generator, radio or night vision device is inspected and fixed to make sure it works on the battlefield."

The 2125th, which is the only mobilized GSU headquarters in the Army, also helps soldiers develop their skills, especially in the use of their NBC (nuclear, biological and chemical) equipment and weapons. In addition, members of the 2125th are serving in key staff positions with the 18th Airborne Corps, including Chief of Claims and Assistant U.S. Attorney in the office of the Staff Judge Advocate, Chief of Public Affairs and Chief of Personnel.

The 459th Engineer Co. (Multi-Role Bridge)

The members of the 459th Engineer Co. (Multi-Role Bridge), soldiers in the Army Reserve from Bridgeport, West Virginia, are a long way from home — leading the march to Baghdad to get the Army's combat units over whatever chasm, pit or river stands between the U.S., its allies and the terrorist regime of Saddam Hussein.

The 459th sent a forward team of a dozen officers and logistical planners to Camp Arijan last November, while the rest of the unit was deployed to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri,

PHOTO: SPC. FRANK PELLEGRINI, USAR PAO

Soldiers of the 459th Engineer Co. (Multi-Role Bridge) walk through a berm-crossing training exercise in Northern Kuwait.

"You have to be strong and you have to be motivated. You have to want to do it."

this past January for two months to hone their bridge-building skills on the Missouri River. Husbands, wives, children and careers were placed on hold in order to perform a mission that is not for the faint of heart.

Huge heavy equipment transporters roll up to the riverbank and drop floating pieces of bridge the size of moving vans into the water. The men and women waiting on boats then secure each piece and pull it into place. The pieces then have to be linked up into a bridge as long as the river is wide. And all this has to happen at top speed.

"You have to be strong and you have to be motivated. You have to want to do it," said Lt. Nate Hagedorn, a pharmaceutical salesman at home who serves as the company's executive officer.

"It's just instinct... and feel," said the company's commander, Capt. Timothy A. Vandeborne.

Vandeborne and the rest of the 459th's leadership are confident that the river crossing will not be a problem. Nor are they worried much about the fighting that may well surround the bridge-builders as they do their job. The warfighters who will cross their bridges will be there to provide security along the way.

"They're ready," added Vandeborne. And the unit's supervisor in the field, battalion commander, Lt. Col. Robert Tipton, agrees.

"We get these guys to the place where they've got to build a bridge, and I'm 100 percent convinced they can knock this thing out. Being an engineer unit, in particular, really matches up well with the Reserve because it's a specialty — a technical specialty," he said. "And, from what I've seen, these guys are extremely well versed in what they do."

"I've been doing the same thing with this unit for 10 years," said SFC Ron Costello from Buckannon, West Virginia. "I don't think I'll forget now."

Spc. Robert Hightower, a preventive medicine specialist with the 1863rd Medical Detachment, puts out a light trap designed to trap insects at Kandahar Air Field, Afghanistan.

PHOTO: SFC JUDITH L. KENNEY, 300TH MPAD

The 1863rd Medical Detachment

One of the major concerns in developing countries is identifying and eradicating communicable diseases. However, in Afghanistan, a country known for having problems controlling its terrorists, very little also has been done to get a handle on the bacterial and airborne viruses that continue to plague that country. This was the job given to the 1863rd Medical Detachment from Columbia, Maryland, in the Fall of 2002.

They bring to their military jobs the same knowledge and dedication gained from their civilian professions. And they are committed to ensuring soldiers' health while they are mobilized overseas.

"Our unit is responsible for preventive medicine theater-wide," said Capt. John Greenplate, an entomologist in both the 1863rd Medical Detachment and his civilian life. "We don't know a lot about Afghanistan. Historically, this is not a place where many studies have been done. However, we are trying to do our best through specific testing and monitoring of food- and water-borne bacteria, as well as insects and rodents."

The six members of the 1863rd who have been deployed to Kandahar are paired with the 82nd ABN Preventive Medical Team and a Veterinary Detachment for the duration of their stay. They bring to their military jobs the same knowledge and dedication gained from their civilian professions. And they are committed to ensuring soldiers' health while they are mobilized overseas.

"Education is a large part of our preventive medicine campaign. That means making sure soldiers know to wash their hands before chow and after going to the latrine, and keeping open food out of tents and off the ground," added Greenplate. "Rodents will take advantage of anything they find. It's our job to keep the soldiers healthy so they can do their jobs."

The 947th Forward Surgical Team

In the short time that the 94th Forward Surgical Team, an Army Reserve medical unit from Connecticut, has been in Afghanistan, they have accomplished a lot. Not only have they built a hospital for the Orgun Valley to provide routine care to civilians in the region, they also have responded to emergencies and trained local care providers in modern standards.

Lt. Col. Bob MacAllister of the 947th Forward Surgical Team from Connecticut exams a sick child in an Afghani hospital.

PHOTO: SFC VICTOR ANDERSON, 96TH CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALIO

Most local doctors in Afghanistan received their initial training in Pakistan and many have received no updated training since. As a matter of fact, the most common medical treatment before the Army Reserve's arrival was egg yolk and tobacco spit. So, it's little wonder that the Afghani population simply accepts the fact that, when a medical condition reaches a certain level of seriousness, the patient is expected to die.

"The value we put on human life was amazing to the Afghani people," said SFC Victor Andersen, a member of the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, who worked closely with the soldiers from the 947th. "They saw what the Americans were willing to do to help — the care, the importance placed on timely treatment, and the fact that we would send helicopters to medevac their injured and sick children and anyone else who was sick."

The team members also made house calls, and never refused anyone care. In addition, out of more than 100 surgeries performed while Andersen was with the 947th, only one patient was lost — a suicide bomber who brought a live grenade into a crowd of police officers.

The team members also made house calls, and never refused anyone care. In addition, out of more than 100 surgeries performed while Andersen was with the 947th, only one patient was lost — a suicide bomber who brought a live grenade into a crowd of police officers. All four of the police officers who were wounded, including two who required life-saving surgery, recovered from their wounds.

The 345th Military Intelligence Detachment

The 345th Military Intelligence Battalion recently returned seven of its soldiers to their homes in Jasper, Alabama, after a year-long deployment in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. The seven were the first of a total 27 soldiers mobilized from the area to return home. According to Maj. Stanley J. Koryta, commander of A Company, Detachment 1, 345th Military Intelligence Battalion, the jobs performed by the soldiers were vital to the war on terrorism.

"We supported the Coalition Forces Land Component Command (CFLCC) by assisting in intelligence operations that helped identify, locate and target Taliban and

Spc. Robert J. Ladrillono gives his wife, Lutz, a kiss after returning home from a 360-day deployment in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Ladrillono is an Army Reserve Soldier with the 345th Military Detachment Battalion from Jasper, AL.

PHOTO: SSG DERRICK A. WITHERSPOON, 81ST RSC

"Our job is different from other soldiers. We're not shooting at the enemy. We're trying to take care of them after the shooting is done. The facilities must follow the Geneva Convention rules. And, in some cases, we even exceed the regulations."

Al Qaeda forces in Afghanistan," said Koryta. "We helped out the active duty forces that were there and needed the augmentation. We really felt like we were contributing to the entire effort."

Staff Sergeant Christopher Glasscock, an imagery analyst with A Company who gathered information for various units in theater while on assignment, said they often worked up to 14–16 hours a day, seven days a week. And, while communications could be difficult at times due to the differing time zones, communications within the unit were excellent. That sentiment was echoed by Spc. Robert J. Ladrillono, an intelligence analyst for A Company.

According to Lt. Gen. Paul T. Mikolashek, the commander of CFLCC, many of the missions could not have been accomplished without the help of A Company. "Their work product was considered among the best the CFLCC has ever seen."

The 800th Military Police Brigade

The 800th Military Police (MP) Brigade from Uniondale, New York, is preparing to build internment resettlement facilities, which they will name after the fallen heroes of 9-11, in Kuwait. The facilities, which are expected to be modeled after soldier's accommodations, will house 8,000 detainees.

"Our job is different from other soldiers. We're not shooting at the enemy. We're trying to take care of them after the shooting is done," said Edward Diamantis of the 800th MP Brigade, which is part of the 77th Reserve Support Command. "The facilities must follow the Geneva Convention rules. And, in some cases, we even exceed the regulations."

"The detainees will receive light medical treatment, showers, a change of clothes, air conditioning and heat, and a hygiene kit," said Maj. Anthony Cavallaro, another member of the 800th. "In many cases, it will be the best treatment they have received in some time."

Almost half of the 800th MP Brigade are firefighters or in law enforcement in their civilian lives, so they thought it would be fitting to name the internment facilities after people who lost their lives during 9-11. The first facility to be built will be named after Ronald Bucca, a former Army Reserve warrant officer and fire chief, who was killed trying to put out the fires within the twin towers of the World Trade Center.

"Bucca was one of the first people to reach the fires," added Cavallaro. "He put the lives of others in front of his own."

The second facility will be named after Cpt. Mark Whitford, a firefighter and Army Reserve Soldier with the 331st Military Intelligence Detachment, who died while doing his duty during 9-11.

"We are very motivated because of the circumstances in America today," said Cavallaro. "I haven't heard one person say that we shouldn't be here." AR

Because of the focus these days on the Middle East, it is easy to forget that the Army Reserve has troops stationed elsewhere around the globe. This training year, almost 10,000 Army Reserve soldiers will operate in approximately 31 countries.

South America

In the latter half of February, 2003, 29 members of the 324th Combat Support Hospital of Perrine, Florida, deployed to **Paraguay** to conduct a medical readiness training exercise in the northern Chaco region of that country. During the time of their deployment, they provided basic medical care for more than 11,000 of the poorest people of this region. They were assisted by members of the Paraguayan military's III Cuerpo de Ejercito, as well as volunteers from the Peace Corps.

Central America

As part of the United States' humanitarian aid program known as New Horizons, Army Reserve soldiers from several different units participated in a variety of civic action projects to enhance their MOS specific training. Operating out of a fully functional tent city just outside the coastal town of Dangriga in **Belize**, their mission was to construct six concrete buildings to expand the campus of the DeLille Academy and to conduct six mobile medical clinics in the surrounding villages.

The members of the 483rd Transportation Battalion logged several long days moving more than 3.1 million pounds of materials and rolling stock, while the "Water Rats" of the 347th Quartermaster Detachment purified river water for the camp. Members of the 321st Engineer Battalion worked alongside members of the Belize Defense Force to secure the camp, while a maintenance crew from the 872nd Maintenance Company performed mechanical miracles to keep vehicles and generators running. AR

PHOTOS: MAJ. R. KIRKPATRICK, 478TH CA CO

People Briefs

VALENTIN NAMED NCO OF YEAR BY BOTH FORSCOM AND FIRST ARMY

Sgt. 1st Class Antonio Valentin, a 78th Division (Training Support) NCO stationed in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, has been named NCO of the Year by both the First U.S. Army and the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM).

At the FORSCOM board, Valentin competed against the best non-commissioned officers from the Fifth U.S. Army, Third Army, I Corps, III Corps and XVII Airborne Corps. A 14-year veteran and field artillery soldier, Valentin provides training support to National Guardsmen and Army Reserve Soldier. He is assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 315th Regiment, 5th Brigade, 78th Division (Training Support).

LAMONT SELECTED RESERVE RECRUITER OF THE YEAR

2002 was a great year for Staff Sgt. Calvin N. Lamont. Not only was he selected from more than 1,000 recruiters as Reserve Recruiter of the Year, he also was inducted into the Army's prestigious Audie Murphy Club. Lamont, who has been in the Army more than 10 years and has served as a recruiter since July 1999, credits his success to strong leadership, enjoying the challenge of making mission, and wanting to do his best.

A recruiter and assistant station commander for almost three years in the Denton, Texas, recruiting station, Lamont recently left to pursue Army healthcare recruiting at the 5th Recruiting Brigade Army Medical Detachment at Del City, Oklahoma.

NEW ARMY RESERVE CSM WORKING CONCERNS FOR MOBILIZED TROOPS

Command Sgt. Maj. Michele Jones has replaced retired Command Sgt. Maj. Alex Ray Lackey as the top sergeant major for an Army component and the senior enlisted advisor for Reserve soldiers. The first African-American woman to be appointed to the position, she plans to focus upon the needs of mobilized soldiers and their families.

"When Army Reserve soldiers become active-duty soldiers, most families no longer receive medical entitlements from their civilian employers," said Jones. "To ensure families get needed medical attention under Tricare, we are working with a number of organizations — Tricare, Medical Command, Army Reserve Command and some installations — to make proposals and work through the issues. We also want to assist employers by informing them about how long soldiers will be deployed."

ARMY RESERVE UNIT IN SCHWETZINGEN CHANGES LEADERS

The leadership of the 10th Logistics Planning Augmentation Team (LPAT) based in Germany has officially changed hands. Maj. Melvin Jones, who had been acting commander of the unit since March 2002 when Col. Andrew Posey was unexpectedly mobilized to serve as the Area Support Group Eagle commander in Bosnia, has now assumed full command. Previously, Jones was assigned as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics for the 7th Army Reserve Command.

In his civilian job, Jones works as a senior law enforcement operations officer and the Deputy Provost Marshall for the 26th Area Support Group in Heidelberg. The 10th LPAT's mission is to rapidly mobilize and deploy to provide logistics staff support to the Fifth Corps to help it maintain its combat readiness across a spectrum of operations.

BG David T. Zabecki, Commander of the 7th Army Reserve Command observes as Maj. Melvin Jones returns the colors to MSG John Pruitt during Jones' Assumption of Command ceremony at Tompkins Barracks in Schwetzingen, Germany. Jones assumed command of the 10th LPAT.

PHOTO: MAJ. JONATHAN A. DAHMS, 7TH ARCOM

PHOTO: COL. RANDY PULLEN, SSI, U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE

LTG James R. Helmly, Chief, Army Reserve (center) poses with the representatives of the 14 Army Reserve units recognized at the 17th Annual Chief of Staff, Army Supply Excellence Award ceremony.

USAR UNITS RECOGNIZED FOR SUPPLY EXCELLENCE

Fourteen Army Reserve units were recognized at the 17th Annual Chief of Staff, Army Support Excellence Award ceremony held late last year. Gen. John M. Keane, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, presented the awards to each winning and runner-up unit in seven Army Reserve categories.

Winning units included the 1011th Quartermaster Company, 89th Regional Support Command, Independence, Kansas; the 650th Transportation Detachment, 81st RSC, Wilmington, North Carolina; the 396th Quartermaster Battalion, 89th RSC, Belton, Missouri; the Southern European Task Force Augmentation Unit, 7th ARCOM, Vincenza, Italy; the Supply and Service Division, DCSLOG, 7th ARCOM, Schwetzingen, Germany; and Detachment 1, 1011th Quartermaster Company, 89th RSC, Pittsburgh, Kansas.

Runners-up were the HHC, 304th CMMC, 311th Corps Support Command, Los Angeles, California; C Company, 411th Engineer Battalion, 9th RSC, Guam; the 844th Combat Engineer Battalion, 81st RSC, Knoxville, Tennessee; the 321st Ordnance Battalion, 99th RSC, Charleston, West Virginia; the 4249th Port Security Detachment, 89th RSC, Pocahantas, Iowa; and HHC, 3437th Training Brigade, 7th ARCOM, Grafenwoehr, Germany.

ARMY RESERVE TEAM WINS BIG AT ARMY TEN MILER

The 18th Annual Army Ten Miler drew nearly 18,500 registered runners and more than 700 teams from around the world, making it the world's largest ten-mile footrace. The route began and ended at the Pentagon after winding its way through Washington and Northern Virginia.

The USARC Front Runner's Mixed Team placed first overall in the Military-Reserve Mixed category, while the USARC Front Runner's Female Team placed second in the Military-Reserve Women's Division. Other top performers included:

- Capt. Kate Forehand, 108th Division, Charlotte, North Carolina (First Place, Women's Overall Individual Category)
- Maj. Margaret Bozgoz, U.S. Army Reserve Command, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (Second Place, Women's Overall Individual Category)
- USARC Roadrunners (First Place, Women's Overall Team Category)
- 88th RSC Lady Blue Devils (Second Place, Women's Overall Team Category)
- Spc. Sandu Rebenciuc, an Army Reserve soldier attached to the world-class athlete program (First Place, Men's Individual Category)
- 1st Lt. Jason Small, 88th RSC, 324th MP detachment, Terre Haute, Indiana (Second Place, Men's Individual Category)
- 88th RSC Blue Devils (First Place, Men's Team Category)
- USARC Front Runners (Second Place, Men's Overall Team Category)
- 311th COSCOM, Los Angeles, California (First Place, Command Participation)
- 63rd RSC, Los Alamitos, California (Second Place, Command Participation) AR

Maj. Margaret Bozgoz finishing her race at the 18th Annual Army Ten Miler. Bozgoz finished second in the Women's Overall Individual Category.

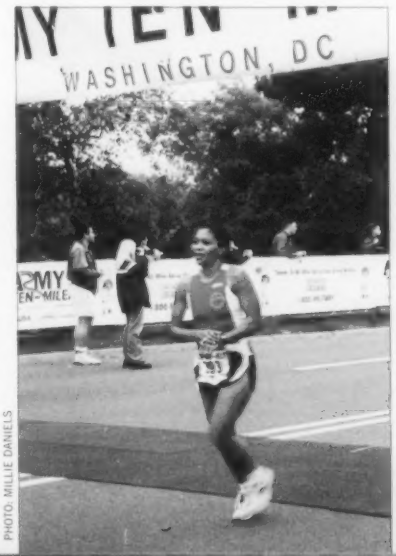


PHOTO: MILLIE DANIELS

Army Reserve soldiers prepare to run in the 18th Annual Army Ten Miler.

PHOTO: MSG MARK JORDAN, 427TH MEDICAL LOGISTICS BATTALION

People in Focus

ARMY RESERVE SOLDIER RECOGNIZED FOR 9-11 HEROICS

Sgt. Maj. Michael Mabee has been awarded a Soldier's Medal for heroics displayed during the terrorist attack that occurred on September 11, 2001 at the World Trade Center. Were it not for his concern for others and selfless acts, many more civilians might have lost their lives amidst the horrific destruction that saw so many innocent people perish that day.

A civilian employee of the U.S. Department of Labor, Mabee was at his job on the eighth floor of the World Trade Center Building the morning of September 11 when the attack occurred. After hearing what he described as a sonic blast and seeing building structures begin to collapse, he and a colleague grabbed a fellow worker, Frank Ulfert, who was wheelchair-bound while recovering from a stroke. With no time to lose, they quickly moved Ulfert to a downstairs garage and outside the building shortly before seeing a second plane hit the second tower.

At the same time, and while potentially fatal debris was falling from both towers, Mabee provided assistance to an elderly woman who had fainted, remaining with both her and Ulfert until the woman regained consciousness and was able to move from the area. He stayed with Ulfert until approximately 11 a.m., eventually transporting him out of harm's way to Greenwich Village.

According to Mabee, a former policeman and paramedic who also served in Desert Storm, "Ulfert would have died had he been left in the building to fend for himself. There was no way I could leave him alone. Any other soldier would have done what I did."

Mabee also credits Ulfert with saving his life. "Had Ulfert not needed my help, I probably would have remained in the building to assist others. And I probably would not have gotten out alive," he added.

For 24 hours, Mabee remained on the scene, helping to set up a makeshift hospital at nearby Stuyvesant Hospital and as a member of a mobile medical team treating firefighters and police officers. With regular phone lines down and cell phones jammed, it wasn't until approximately 4:30 p.m. that Mabee's wife knew he was safe.

According to Brig. Gen. Bruce Zukauskas, Deputy Commander of the U.S. Army Reserve 94th Regional Support Command (94th RSC), who presented Mabee with a Soldier's Medal, "Mabee embodies the Army values of duty and personal courage. This award recognizes not only Mabee, but also the tens of thousands of Army Reserve soldiers called to duty."

Until recently, Mabee worked more or less "out of a suitcase" for the Department of Labor, which now has set up offices in Greenwich Village. In a strange aside, FBI agents found Mabee's civilian work credentials at a Staten Island Landfill on December 4, 2001 as part of the rubble removed in the clean-up efforts.

ON A "WING" AND A PRAYER

For more than 10 years, Anita Marroquin prayed for a new prosthetic arm for herself. Marroquin, an El Salvadoran woman living in the city of Berlin, El Salvador, lost her right arm in 1979 when the car she was riding in crashed as it was being fired upon by guerilla soldiers during the El Salvador Civil War. Her prayers were answered when Capt. Conrad G. Hawkins, an Army Reserve physical therapist, who was a member of the 330th Command Support Hospital located in Millington, Tennessee, arrived in Berlin as part of a Level 1 medical mission under New Horizons 2002.

"New Horizons is a humanitarian and civic action exercise that takes place once a year in various countries within Central and South America. Our job is to provide basic healthcare, which primarily consists of distributing medications and performing basic physicals to make the local population aware of any potential medical problems they may have," said Hawkins. "The hope is that they will seek further attention down the road."

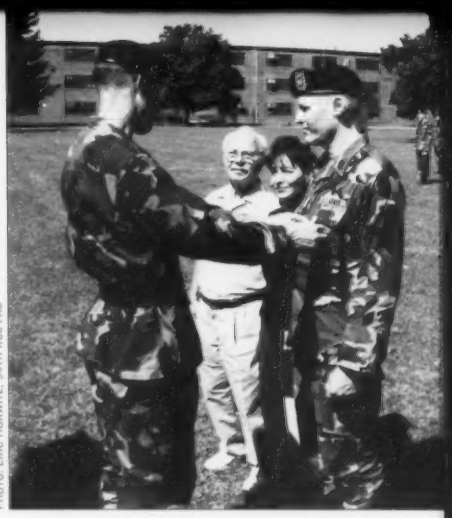


PHOTO: ERIC HURWITZ, 94TH RSC PAO

BG Bruce Zukauskas, Deputy Commander of the 94th Regional Support Command presents CSM Michael Mabee with a Soldier's Medal for his heroic actions during the 9-11 tragedy. Looking on are Mabee's father-in-law and his wife, Fran.

The day that Hawkins arrived in Berlin, Marroquin presented Hawkins' unit commander, Col. Howard Bromley, with a letter asking for help in obtaining a new prosthetic arm. While this was not part of the Level 1 medical mission, it was obvious that Marroquin needed help since the wooden and heavy metal prosthetic arm Marroquin was given following the accident weighed close to 80 pounds. Because Hawkins was the only physical therapist in the unit, Bromley immediately asked Hawkins if he could provide assistance. The next day, Hawkins contacted Marroquin to take basic measurements of her arm.

When Hawkins returned to the United States, he talked to several companies that he thought might be able to help him. Finally, he contacted Ted Snell, manager of CFI, Inc., a company that produces and manufactures prosthetics. Initially, Snell agreed to produce the arm free of charge. However, Hawkins would need to get a plaster of paris casting of Marroquin's shoulder in order to ensure a proper fit.

Because Hawkins was unable to make the trip again, he enlisted the aid of Lt. Col. Joe Hunt, who was going to provide medical support during the last rotation of the New Horizons 2002 exercise. After explaining Marroquin's situation to Hunt, Hunt agreed to make the plaster casting while he was in Central America.

"I picked up the casting from Hunt at the airport when he returned and gave it, along with the arm measurements to CFI," added Hawkins. "However, by then, CFI was unable to provide the prosthetic free of charge because of the enormous number of humanitarian projects they currently had in-house. They asked for $500 to cover the costs of parts and promised to do the labor free of charge."

Knowing he had to raise $500 to help Marroquin, Hawkins went back to his unit and asked if they would like to donate to the project. The unit's response was overwhelming. They raised almost $600 to pay for the parts needed to build the arm. With the arm completed in November 2002, the Army Reserve offered to send Hawkins back to El Salvador to fit the arm on Marroquin and help her through any problems she might encounter with her new prosthetic.

When Hawkins arrived back in El Salvador to fit Marroquin with the lifelike arm, the overjoyed El Salvadoran smiled as tears of joy streamed down her face.

"After 10 years, God has finally answered my prayers," said Marroquin. "This arm will really help me, especially with my job. I work in a post office and have to write a lot. So, I'll now be able to have something to keep the papers from moving about and to keep me propped up. This is truly going to make my life better."

Colonel Carlos A. Soto, commander of the El Salvadoran Army's 6th Infantry Brigade, who helped reunite Hawkins and Marroquin, probably summed it up best.

"I'm very grateful to Capt. Hawkins, as well as to all of the people who made this happen. I know it wasn't a one-person show. It was a combined effort between the U.S. Government and the El Salvadoran Government, the Armed Forces of the United States and El Salvador, and between the 6th Infantry Brigade and the 330th Combat Support Hospital," he said. "However, everyone is aware of the hardships and obstacles Capt. Hawkins faced in order to get this done. And there's no doubt that, because of those efforts, he is going to leave a historic print in the hearts of the people, especially Miss Marroquin."

U.S. Army Reserve Capt. Conrad G. Hawkins shows Anita Marroquin her new prosthetic arm. Hawkins and the Army Reserve unit he was assigned to, the 330th Combat Support Hospital, raised money to pay for the arm for Marroquin.

PHOTO: SSG DERRICK A. WITHERSPOON, 81ST RSC

ANSWERING THE CALL

It was a quiet Wednesday afternoon at the Kinston, North Carolina Army Reserve Center when a deadly explosion rocked the West Pharmaceutical Services factory located next door. Within minutes, the plant was engulfed in flames, large expanses of the building's structure were collapsing, and panicked employees were massing at the factory's exits to flee the burning carnage. It was the type of situation the Army Reserve soldiers of the 81st Regional Support Command had trained for, and they were ready to answer the call.

Within minutes of the initial explosion, BG Alan Bell, who commands Army Reserve soldiers in seven Southeastern states and who was working in the Reserve Center that day, along with several of his soldiers were the first on the scene to respond to the crisis. Without considering their own safety and despite the risk of additional explosions, they ran to the building where they had to fight their way past panicked employees to assist the injured inside.

"We found one lady and asked her if anyone else was in there," said Sgt. Maj. Rick Dodson of the 81st RSC. "She pointed to a pile of cinder blocks where Danny Harper lay partially buried and apparently dazed."

The wind was blowing just hard enough to keep the thick black smoke at bay while Dodson began moving the cinder blocks aside that covered Harper. After several frantic minutes, Dodson was able to free Harper from the debris and remove him to safety outside the building. Dodson also was able to help two other workers who were trapped inside the building by their own shock. One was frozen in place by a wall, while the other was squatting in a corner.

"Our concern was getting anyone out who was alive," added Dodson.

Other members of the 81st RSC helped calm the survivors and tended to their burns. Many of the victims had burns covering up to 60 percent of their bodies, and 10 workers eventually would be sent to the North Carolina Jaycee Burn Center for treatment.

It was a bittersweet victory for the 81st RSC, who put concerns for themselves aside in order to save others. Three days later, they would receive their mobilization orders.

"They were very brave," said Harper. "I gave their names to my pastor, and they will be in our prayer bulletin every week when they go overseas." AR

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

ARMY RESERVE MOBILIZATION HISTORY (1756–2003)

By Dr. Lee S. Harford, Jr.
USAR Historian

One of the oldest American traditions is the mobilization of citizen soldiers in support of military engagements. Citizen soldiers were created from all sources, making them independent of any colonial or state allegiance. Called "volunteers" as opposed to "militiamen," they normally were mobilized for a bounty to serve the duration of a conflict, at which point they returned to their civilian pursuits.

One of the earliest recognized groups of American volunteers was Major Robert Rogers' seven-company independent battalion, known as "Roger's Rangers," which served with distinction during the French and Indian War (1756–1763) and was the prototype for today's Army Reserve. By the time of the Civil War (1861–1865), these volunteers fell into such categories as U.S. Volunteers, U.S. Veteran Volunteers, U.S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Corps d'Afrique and U.S. Colored Volunteers.

Because of problems the Army faced mobilizing soldiers for the Spanish American War and Phillipine Insurrection (1898–1902), national leadership began in 1908 developing a formal structure for creating a corps of national volunteers during peacetime. This early Army reserve organization, eventually called the Organized Reserve Corps, produced a pool of reserve officers and enlisted men, which the Army mobilized as replacements for units during World War I (1917–1918), World War II (1941–1945), and the Korean War (1950–1953).

Following the Korean War, the military policy of the United States was changed to increase the number of U.S. military forces stationed overseas, fostering the continued growth of a military-industrial complex and an Army more adept at rapid mobilization. It was this heightened focus on military readiness that led to a mature Army Reserve.

For mobilizations following the Korean War, it was the Army's intent to maintain the integrity of mobilized Army Reserve units. As a rule, officers and enlisted men were not stripped out of organized units and sent into operations as replacements. Instead, fully trained and manned Reserve units were mobilized intact at the outbreak of a conflict. It was this new posture of mobilizing Army Reserve soldiers with their units that has enabled the Army Reserve to perform so successfully in all future engagements and that made them such an integral part of the decisive Gulf War victory in 1991. In that conflict, approximately 650 Army Reserve units comprised of about 60,000 Ready Reserve personnel were mobilized, while approximately 20,000 Reservists served as replacements from the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

Since Operation Desert Storm, recent mobilizations in support of peacekeeping efforts and the Global War on Terrorism have once again changed the way in which Reservists are called up. Currently, because of tight caps imposed on the numbers of Reservists mobilized, the Army Reserve leadership has been forced to once again mobilize parts or "derivatives" of units to meet the requirements of combat commanders. This method has sacrificed unit integrity by breaking up units, leaving little or no residual capabilities in these derivative units for unseen circumstances. To make matters worse, because the Army has not been given the authority to involuntarily call up members of the IRR, commanders sometimes are having to cannibalize units that are unique to the existing Army force structure.

However, despite such challenges, the Army Reserve thus far (as of March 31, 2003) has mobilized approximately 2,100 units comprised of more than 75,000 Ready Reservists in support of the War on Terrorism — almost 70 percent of which are derivative units. And the Army Reserve has accomplished all current mission requirements, mobilizing nearly four times as many units as were mobilized during the Gulf War, with many of these units being mobilized with only a three to five days' notice. Quite an accomplishment when compared to past mobilizations. AR

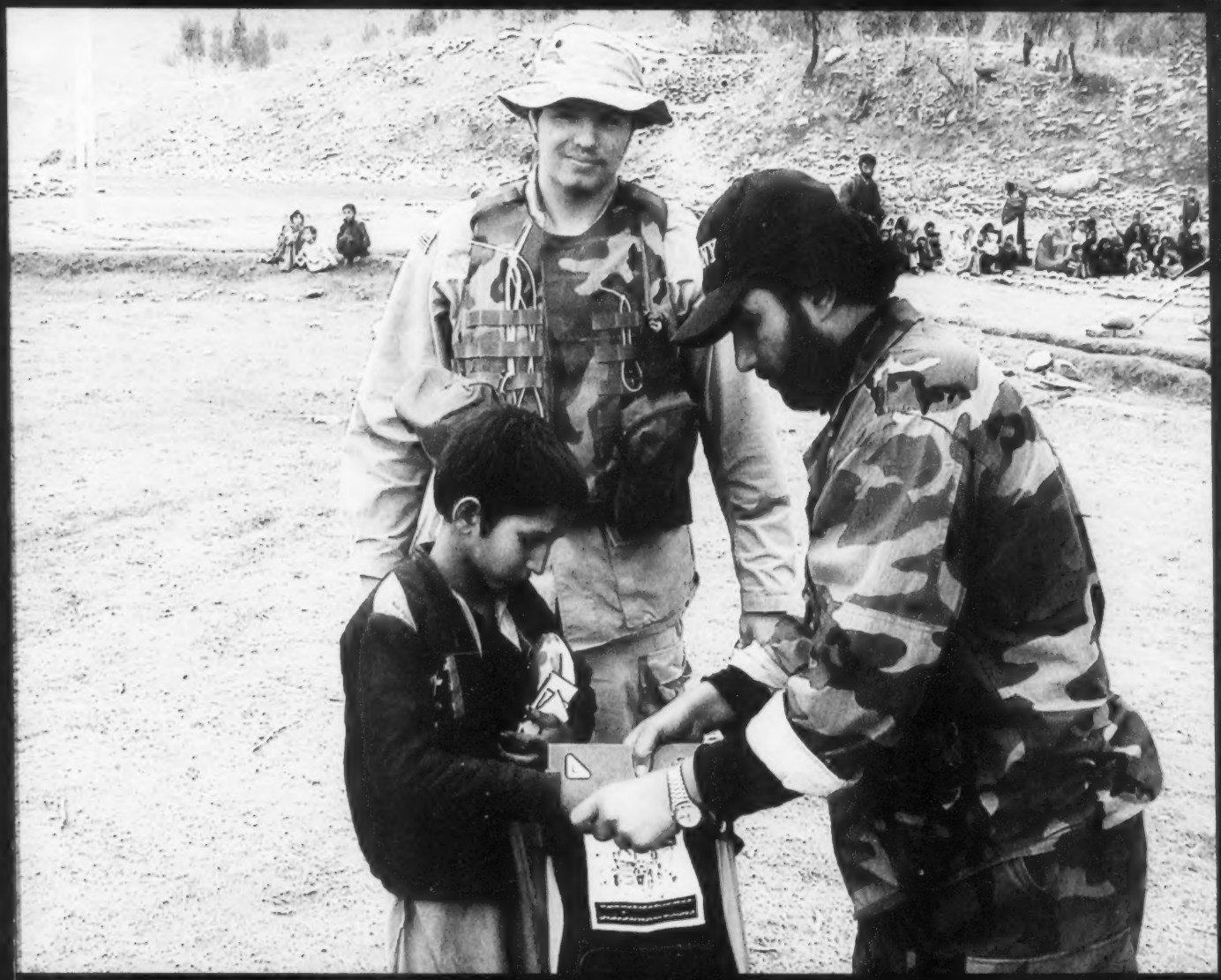


PHOTO COURTESY OF DOMINIC PILERI, SR.

Cpl. Dominic M. Pileri of the 310th Psychological Operations Battalion from Fort Gillem, Georgia, currently is serving in a remote mountainous section of Afghanistan, where a major part of his job is going into the local villages to assess the needs of the people. Shown above with an Afghani child and interpreter, Pileri arranges for delivery of such items as non-perishable foods, bottled water and medical aid to the villagers as part of a larger humanitarian effort.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

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